

## New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1867.

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THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1868 will contain a limited number of advertisements. Its sale is enormous, and advertisers find it a valuable medium through which to reach all classes. Price per page, \$100. Advertisements should be sent in immediately.

## THE TRIBUNE IN EUROPE.

STEVENS BROTHERS, agents for American Libraries, 211 Broadway, New-York, are agents for the TRIBUNE in Great Britain. CARL GRIFFITH & Co., Booksellers and Publishers, No. 20, Abchurch Lane, London, are agents for the TRIBUNE in France. C. B. NORTON & Co., American Bankers, No. 14 Rue Auber, Paris, are agents for the TRIBUNE in France. A. ASHER & Co., Booksellers and Publishers, No. 20, Tottenham Court Road, London, are agents for the TRIBUNE in France. The above agents will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the TRIBUNE, and supply copies of the paper to Americans temporarily in Europe.

Our second page this morning contains a Letter from our Special Correspondent in Alaska, an Article on New Pictures at Goupil's, The Drama, Late Intelligence, a Letter from the Hon. J. R. G. Pitkin to Gen. Hancock, and Real Estate. The Money and other Markets, and Shipping Intelligence are on the third page, and Literary Reviews on the seventh.

Wendell Phillips lectures to-night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on "The Surrender of Congress."

The Georgia Convention yesterday adopted a resolution recommending the removal of Gov. Jenkins, he being an obstacle in the way of reconstruction.

The Texas election will not occur at the time stated a few days ago; Gen. Hancock fixes it for the 10th or 11th of February. A revision of the registry lists will commence two weeks previous to the election.

The Pacific States have been visited with a decidedly unpropitious storm. California, Oregon, and Washington Territory have been afflicted, some small towns have been swept away, and a number of dams carried down stream. It requires some nerve on the part of gold-miners to lose their dams without swearing.

Notwithstanding the determined attitude of the French Government on the Roman question, the Italian Prime Minister Menabrea adheres to the opinion that Italy, in the course of time, will secure the annexation of Rome by moral force. Popular feeling in Italy runs clearly in another direction, and it is a significant fact that Rattazzi, the late Prime Minister, openly identifies himself on this question with the National party.

"Curse, like chicken, always come home to roost," says the proverb. The earthquake which Secretary Seward recently purchased with the Island of St. Thomas has got as far north as Auburn, where, on yesterday morning, the tremendous lightning informs us, "buildings were shaken to their foundations." Dr. Blackburn lives in history as the importer of yellow fever for political purposes; but his genius never ventured upon the importation of real living earthquakes.

The President loses no time in putting in his answer to Grant's celebrated "private letter." Gen. Hancock has scarcely begun his overturning of Sheridan's works in Louisiana; but the little he has already accomplished moves Mr. Johnson to intrude upon Congress a special message calling their attention to the facts, and extolling the heroism, patriotism, self-denial, and high Roman virtue of the present Commander of the Fifth Military District. It may be all very well for Johnson, but how long can Hancock stand it?

The Republican Convention of New-Hampshire yesterday began the great campaign of 1868 by renominating Gov. Harriman by acclamation. The Governor was present, and accepted the nomination. Resolutions were adopted recommending Gen. Grant as the Republican nominee for the Presidency, denouncing Pendleton repudiation in any form, declaring against the waste of money in purchasing icebergs and earthquakes, and calling upon Congress to inaugurate the strictest economy in public expenditures. James W. Johnson was nominated for Railroad Commissioner.

One woe doth tread upon the heels of another. We are still shrinking from the accounts of the burning to death of four sisters in a sleeping car in Ohio, and the dreadful railroad slaughter in Vermont, when news of a more awful catastrophe in the western part of this State comes over the wires. The New-York Express train, which left Cleveland yesterday morning, was thrown off the track, about twenty miles west of Buffalo; two or three cars went down an embankment of fifty feet in height, the rear car took fire, and fifty or more of the passengers were crushed and burned to death. Our details are meager, but enough to show the horrible character and extent of the catastrophe.

We ask our readers to read carefully through to the end the scathing letter of the Hon. J. R. G. Pitkin to Gen. Hancock, declining an appointment as Secretary of State of Louisiana. Mr. Pitkin regards the ballot in the hands of the Republican majority in Louisiana as stronger than the brief authority of the District Commander who, in revoking the right of colored men to sit on juries, only proves that he has been waiting five years for a chance to surrender, and has found it at last. Major-Generals to whom such letters can be written with truth, have a way of disappearing from the public stage very soon after receiving them. Gen. Hancock will be no exception to this rule.

The Senate yesterday adopted the resolution calling for correspondence in regard to the British occupation of the Island of San Juan. A resolution was referred directing the printing of all laws and joint resolutions as soon as passed. An amendment to the Reconstruction act was referred, providing that registration shall not be reopened, but on voting on new constitutions those only shall vote who registered before the Convention elections, and that a majority of those actually voting shall be sufficient to enact. The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of admitting Philip P. Thomas as a Senator from Maryland. The House resolution, extending to certain Michigan railroads the time for taking

up public lands, was passed. Then there was a continuation of the debate on the repeal of the cotton-tax. The President's Message, commending Gen. Hancock, came in and made quite a stir, but was not disposed of, when a motion to adjourn prevailed.

In the House information was asked for in regard to the reported firing by Russian war vessels upon American whalers in the Ochotsk Sea. The morning hour was consumed in debate upon the bill providing that all persons relieved from the charge of desertion or absence without leave from the Army or Navy by the act of July 19, 1867, shall be furnished certificates of honorable discharge under the limitations and restrictions of that act. The second section repeals the 21st section of the act of March 3, 1855, which disfranchises deserters, except that it is not to affect the decisions of courts-martial, and is not to entitle any person to bounty, pension, pay, or emoluments of any kind. No vote was taken. An appropriation bill of \$12,667,000 was reported to supply deficiencies in the execution of the Reconstruction laws. In Committee Mr. Spalding spoke upon the nature and extent of the treaty-making power of the Executive, referring particularly to the Russian-American purchase, which he contended Congress was not bound to carry out. Mr. Ashley's amendment to the Reconstruction bill was then discussed at much length, and finally passed, 104 to 37. It repeals the section requiring a majority of all registered voters to vote upon a proposition in order to carry it, leaving an actual majority of those voting sufficient to enact any law; it also provides that when the people vote upon a Constitution in any reconstructed State, they may also elect members of Congress according to the districts existing in 1859, which members may take their seats upon taking the usual oath.

## THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Mr. Sherman's Report to the Senate on the Finances (published yesterday exclusively in THE TRIBUNE) is remarkably dispassionate and luminous. We dissent only from its apparent concession that the attempt to make the Five-Twenties payable in Greenbacks has some shadow of reason—or at least of plausibility—on its side. To our mind, the project is one of naked, unmitigated rascality. For, surely, either we swindled the bondholders, when we coerced and entreated them to lend the Government their money, on the assurance that those bonds were payable and would be paid in gold, or they would swindle them now who propose to pay them in depreciated paper. Knowing well that we did not intentionally cheat, we cannot escape the only alternative. For, not only have three successive Secretaries of the Treasury—Chase, Fessenden, and McCulloch—officially declared those bonds payable, principal as well as interest, in gold—not only did the Government's authorized, accredited, advertised, paid agents for the sale of the bonds seek and secure purchasers under like assurances, many times reiterated—not only was there no disavowal, of, or dissent from, these assurances when they were given, and when dissent would have operated as a caution—but Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, who reported the bills as Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, assumed as unquestionable, in advocating the passage of the Legal Tender act, that the principal as well as interest of those bonds was payable in coin. (See Secretary McCulloch's unchallenged citations from his speeches.) We give no quarter, therefore, to those who would repudiate the plighted faith of the Republic, and regret that the Committee has given any. It is just as notorious that the bonds were taken under a well-grounded expectation that they would be paid in gold, and would not have been taken otherwise, as that they were taken at all. And any attempt to repudiate the obligation thus incurred is not merely a gigantic villainy, but it is so inconceivably silly and suicidal—in view of the fact that we have vast debts to fund, vast debts, nearly matured, to renew—that we regard the countenance given to it by men so able and loyal as Messrs. Stevens and Butler with unspeakable amazement. We might comprehend this if rascality were its only characteristic; but we are utterly dumbfounded in view of its folly. And we cannot help regretting that the Committee, while dissenting from it, has dealt with it so gingerly.

Nor can we assent without qualification to the Committee's avowal that "the rapidity of the process"—that is, of the return to Specie Payments—"is a question of public policy." We hold it a question, rather, of National ability. There is neither dishonesty nor disgrace in inability to pay an honest debt, provided that inability is nowise the fault of the debtor. But the man who owes an honest debt, fully due, and responds to his creditor's demand of payment that he has considered the matter fully and decided that it would be *bad policy* to pay at present, is not honest. He is morally bound either to pay his past-due debt on demand or to show that he is unable to pay it, though he has earned and saved to the extent of his ability.

As to the Committee's suggestion that "the time is not distant" when the Legal Tender act may properly be repealed, we have only to say that this is taking hold at the wrong end. Make greenbacks equal to gold by Resumption, and the Legal Tender act will harm nobody. Make every greenback a true and no longer a false promise, and what importance can attach to repeal of the Legal Tender act? What good end will be subserved by it?

We like the Committee's suggestion that our various loans shall be gradually converted into one six per cent. loan, principal and interest payable in coin, whereof one per cent. shall be reserved as taxes, whereof one half the proceeds shall be distributed among the States in the ratio of their population, respectively. This will be especially generous to those States whose citizens are not holders of Government securities to any considerable extent; but we trust the Eastern States, wherein these bonds are mainly held, will heartily assent to it. Let us shame, if they can be shamed, those Western demagogues who are ever seeking to excite jealousy and hostility between their section and ours. If this plan should be adopted, there will soon be a large revenue accruing from this source to the States, which will enable them to lighten their taxes and extinguish their debts. True, you will say that we might fund the Debt in an untaxed five per cent. loan, and thus largely reduce the annual burden of the aforesaid Debt; but the demagogic clamor against exempting the bondholders from taxation is so wide-spread and so specious—since there are myriads too ignorant to realize that such exemption must ever be neutralized by the lower rate of interest at which an untaxed loan can be placed as compared with one subject to taxation—that it is better to adopt the plan sanctioned by the Committee.

We do not believe that a nominally six per cent. but really five per cent. bond can be negotiated so rapidly and extensively as will be

requisite to fund our existing debt as it matures, if the right to pay it off after ten years is retained. On this point, however, further light will be gained as the discussion proceeds. We prefer to say twenty, or even thirty years, rather than run any risk of failure. We like the Committee's suggestion that the greenbacks be made fundable at the holders' pleasure in the new consols, and that the consols, within proper limits, be convertible into greenbacks again. This would increase the value of each, and would substitute a commercial for the present objectionable political regulation of the volume of our Paper Currency. Whenever money superabounded, the surplus would be converted into interest-bearing consols; when money was "tight," consols would be sent to the Treasury for conversion into greenbacks. Here would be a compensation-balance that would place our currency under a more beneficial regulation than that of any Secretary of the Treasury, though he were a Hamilton, a Gallatin, or a Chase.

As to the Committee's programme of the remission and reduction of taxes, we only say, Do not sell the coon-skin till you have caught the coon. Show us a surplus to be disposed of, and we shall gladly assent to your remission. But the first duty is to reduce largely the public expenditures by retrenchments that cut deep and look far; next, fix some limit to Gov. Seward's real-estate operations; thirdly, stop the mill-race leaks through which the large amounts which should be realized from Whisky, Tobacco, and kindred sources of revenue, are now lost to the Treasury; and then we may consider how the surplus may be most beneficially appropriated, whether by reducing debt, or taxes, or both. As yet, we have no surplus to dispose of.

## ST. THOMAS.

When Mr. Jefferson bought of France for \$15,000,000 the vast region then known as Louisiana—a mighty empire of the most fertile land under the sun—he frankly avowed that he had no authority for so doing—that he had utterly transcended his constitutional power. He declared that Congress might disavow his act, and leave him to brave the consequences. He held that the Constitution should be amended in order to legalize his purchase, which must otherwise remain a gross usurpation. If any one had told him that his act was valid without the assent of Congress, he would have deemed that superserviceable champion a fit tenant for a straight jacket.

President Johnson and Secretary Seward have chosen to initiate a negotiation for the purchase of the Danish West India Isle of St. Thomas, and another even more insignificant—the two comprising an area of less than one hundred square miles. The stipulated price of these two islets—for which \$1,000,000 would be exorbitant—is \$730,000. The World asserts that, though we are to pay this vast amount, Denmark is to receive \$400,000 less—this nice sum sticking to the fingers of certain go-betweens who are kept out of sight.

Congress has been repeatedly in session while this dicker was in progress, and might have been called at any other time. Yet its advice or concurrence was never asked. There has been no pretense of deferring to its authority. And while the Danish King reserves the right of consulting the "Rigsdag," or legislature of his realm, the American President does not even hint that Congress has any voice in the matter. The treaty is made; the consent of the islanders to the transfer solicited, a clerical townsman of Gov. Seward sent thither to secure that consent; and we daily expect to hear that the transfer has been effected, although neither the American people nor their representatives have as yet had a word to say in the premises.

If Congress should succumb to this glaring usurpation and weakly vote the money, it were absurd to elect another Congress. We may better hand over the Government and the Treasury to the President, and bid him do with each as he shall see fit. The National Credit will have received a fatal shock when it shall thus be established that the Executive may buy Greenland and pay a billion of dollars for it whenever he will, leaving nothing to either House but to levy the requisite taxes and vote the money. Though St. Thomas were as valuable as Cuba—and it is not a hundredth part so much—we trust Congress would deal with this assumption of power as it deserves. Let it be settled evermore that the People's money can only be disposed of by the People's chosen representatives.

## THE ROMAN QUESTION IN FRANCE.

Our latest French papers bring a full account of the discussion of the Roman question in the French Corps Legislatif. Brilliant speeches were made on the part of the Opposition by Jules Favre and Jules Simon, and on the side of the Government by M. Thiers and M. Rouher, the Minister of State. The attitude assumed by the latter, with regard to the Temporal Power, was much more definite and emphatic than was expressed two weeks ago in the brief Cable dispatch. He clearly stated that France would not allow Italy to enter Rome, and on that account advised Italy to give up all idea of making Rome its capital. The declaration at once put an end to the Conference scheme.

A remarkable speech was made by M. Thiers. He entirely separated, in this question, from his friends of the Liberal Opposition. In point of style, his speech is pronounced, even by the Liberal organs, one of the greatest he has ever made; but as regards its sentiments, it professes the most shocking cynicism that ever any prominent statesman has dared to express. States, according to him, are, as regards their international relations, in a state of nature. It is force, not principle, which must regulate all conflicts. There are no international rights which have to be respected. The weaker States group themselves around the stronger, and ask their protection. The chief principle of their political system is the balance of power. The principle of nationalities is radically and totally false. The right policy for every strong power is to keep its neighbors down. France, therefore, ought to have prevented the consolidation of Italy and of Germany. Having failed to do this, she ought at least to prevent Italy from completing her national unity by the annexation of Rome. Thiers makes no profession of being a Catholic; he expressly states that he does not adopt the Pope's late Encyclical against the errors of modern civilization; but as the majority of Frenchmen happen to be nominal Catholics, he claims for the French Government the right to interfere in behalf of the independence of the Head of the Church.

That Berryer, who is a Legitimist and practical Catholic, should declare his adhesion to the conduct of the Government, was generally expected. When the vote was taken, only seventeen members, out of a total number of 254, voted against the pure and simple order of the day. The Corps Legislatif, by a commanding majority, has approved the intention

of the Government to assume the perpetual patronage of the Holy See.

The Italian Parliament is as unanimous in asking for the annexation of Rome as the French Corps Legislatif is in opposing it. The overwhelming majority in all foreign countries profoundly sympathizes in this question with Italy.

We publish below a communication from a delegate to the Virginia Convention complaining that the report of the proceedings of that body transmitted to the Northern papers by the agent of the Associated Press does gross injustice to the Union men of Virginia. We have no doubt that his complaint is well-founded. We are compelled, in a great measure, to accept the dispatches of the Associated Press, and we have found them, in a great many cases, unparagonably partial and disingenuous. The fact that these dispatches are constantly sent, notwithstanding our own repeated protest, is an outrage against which the loyal journals of the North ought to protest with one voice.

## To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I cut the following paragraph from your paper of yesterday:

"A petition was received praying for the passage of a Homestead law. Judge Shead (Rep.) denounced the petition as a proposition for downright robbery, and in opposition to the Constitution of the United States, under which the Convention existed. The motion to lay it on the table was lost by Yeas 43, Nays 52, and it was then referred."

It does seem singular to Union men in Virginia that Republican journals of respectability will publish every lying dispatch sent by the agents of the Associated Press from the South. I have not seen a report published in one of the New-York daily papers which does justice to the Union men in the Virginia Convention.

Judge Shead has never opposed any homestead proposition, but did denounce a certain petition looking to repudiation of present indebtedness as not only untrue but dishonest. We have no agrarians, land or man-stealers among the Republican members of the Virginia Convention.

JAMES H. CLEMENTS, Delegate.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 15, 1867.

The letter of our special correspondent at Sitka, published this morning, covers a variety of points upon which we have long been desirous of positive information. The new territory, it appears, is not a land flowing with milk and honey, though under favorable circumstances it is capable of supporting human life. Agriculture is not its strong point. The continuous rains of August and September ruin the grain and wash all the nutriment out of the grass. Cabbages have no heads, turnips and potatoes no body, cauliflower no sweetness, and fruit-trees unfruitful. These, at least, are the characteristics of the principal parts of Wrangell, so far as they are yet known; but on the islands of Kodiak and Unalaska things are a little better. There is plenty of timber on the mainland, but one cannot get at it, owing to the natural obstacles to transportation. In summer there is no dry weather, and in winter no snow for sledding. California, Puget's Sound, and Vancouver Island will for centuries furnish cheaper lumber than our Russian purchase.

The fur-bearing animals are valuable, but their number is rapidly decreasing. The greater part of Mr. Seward's \$7,300,000 seems, in fact, to have been expended for codfish.

## AN EXPLANATION WANTED.

The New-York Times charges that THE TRIBUNE has received \$4,000 from the treasury of the Republican party for constructive service. This is false, and we summon THE Times to retract it.

The Republican State Committee has seen fit, in some late years, to advertise its appointments and meetings in THE TRIBUNE; believing, we presume, that this would be of service in calling out voters. At all events, such advertisements were never inserted at our request or suggestion. Our charges, and the payments thereon, from 1863 to 1866 inclusive were:

1863.	By Donations.	By Cash.	Total.
Advertising Meetings, &c.	\$1,132 65	\$13 79	\$1,146 44
By Cash, paid in Nov., 1864.		718 95	
Total			\$1,865 39

1864.	By Donations.	By Cash.	Total.
Advertising Meetings, &c.	\$2,235 30	\$1,000 00	\$3,235 30
By Cash, paid in Nov., 1864.		1,235 30	
Total			\$4,470 60

1865. Advertising Meetings, &c. \$82 02 By Cash. \$82 02  
1866. Advertising Meetings, &c. \$1,500 00 By Cash. \$1,500 00  
In addition to our donations on our Advertising accounts in the several years mentioned, we subscribed and paid in cash to the State Committee \$500 in 1864, and \$1,000 in 1865 toward defraying its election expenses.

In 1867, we have, as yet, received nothing on our bill for advertising for the State Committee. Whenever the Republican party, or any other party, sees fit to advertise in THE TRIBUNE, we expect pay therefor, though we frequently make deductions when our own party is the customer. It will be seen that our total receipts from the Republican State Committee throughout the last five years have been exactly \$3,536 33—not one penny of it for constructive service, but all for real service, whereof we should have charged and collected \$3,000 00 of any other customer. In addition to the above donations of \$1,413 79 in settling our advertising accounts, we have subscribed and paid into the treasury of the State Committee \$500 in '64 and \$1,000 in '65; so that our net receipts for five years' advertising for that Committee amount to exactly \$2,036 28, or considerably less than half what any one else would have paid us for like service.

The Times has brought this private matter to public notice. We demand that it pursue it to the end. We ask it to allow its readers to see the above figures, and note which end of the horn it comes out full of.

## ROBBERY OF THE STEUBEN COUNTY TREASURER'S SAFE.

BATH, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The Steuben County Treasurer's safe was broken open last night and robbed of \$400,000, consisting of five Steuben County bonds of \$1,000 each, Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35; also, one \$500 Government bond, three \$100 Government bonds, and \$100 in cash. The safe was opened by the order of J. L. Schofield, Nos. 109, 112, 109, 112, 106, 802, \$800 each, and \$400 in 730s, payable to bank, Nos. 742, 743, 744, 745, and 746, of \$100, and 125-107 of \$50.

## COMPLETION OF THE WORK OF THE MORGAN RAIL COMMISSION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 18.—The Morgan Rail Commissioners having visited every county that suffered from the invasion, held a final meeting to-day to prepare their report. The claims admitted amount to \$115,000. It is thought that the next Legislature will order the claims paid, and that the Government will reimburse the State. As all the captured and abandoned property of the raiders was sold on Government account.

The adjourned sale of the Crossman Clay and Manufacturing Company will take place at Woodbury, N. J., to-day. There will also be an exhibition of brick, tile, and roofing materials. Parties will be in the way for the sale by taking the 9 a. m. train from New York Railroad Station, and the 8 a. m. train from Philadelphia to Metuchen. Conveyances will be at the above depots. For further particulars, see advertisement.

John Fagline, aged 21 years, boarding at Brookman's lager-beer saloon, at the foot of Canal st., was found on the street yesterday, covered in blood, and in a state of insensibility. He was taken to the City Hospital, where he died at 8 o'clock last evening. He was found dead in his cell.

Thieves secreted themselves in No. 537 Broadway on Tuesday, and during the night entered the premises occupied by Messrs. Stryker & Co., furniture dealers, opening the safe by false keys, secured a quantity of silverware, jewelry, furs, lace shawls, and other property worth over \$5,000.

The entertainments at Plymouth Church last night were of a somewhat remarkable character. They consisted of a series of tableaux, in the main audience-room, and a concert by the band of the 23d Regiment. The entire church was occupied by the fair and concert.

Last evening's exercises at the Reformed Dutch Church, Parsonage-st., near Henry-st., Brooklyn, formed the fifth portion of the public transactions of the Rumford School Society. The exercises were held in the evening, and were read by the Rev. Dr. Theo. D. Anderson, of the Sunday School Teachers' Society, and were of an interesting character.

## EUROPE.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

## ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT EXPLOSION.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Evening.—Another attempt was made to-day to blow up one of the city prisons. Powder was placed under one of the walls of Millbank Jail, in which a number of Fenians are confined. The preparations were all completed and the fuse had been lighted by the conspirators without attracting attention. But fortunately, owing to some defect in the arrangement of the material, the powder did not explode, and the plot was discovered before the attempt to carry it out could be renewed. No arrests have been made, and no clue has yet been obtained to the guilty parties.

## DISCOVERY OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Arms and ammunition secreted by the Fenians have been discovered and seized by the police at several places in England.

## THE TRIAL OF JOHN MARTIN.

DUBLIN, Dec. 18.—The examination of John Martin and others connected with the funeral demonstration on the 8th inst. was concluded yesterday, but the decision of the court was reserved. This morning the accused were again brought before the magistrate, and Mr. Martin and Mr. Lalor were committed for trial on the charge of misdemeanor. They immediately furnished the requisite bail, and were discharged from custody.

## THE TEA TRADE.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Advices received here represent that the tea trade at Hong Kong is quiet, and that at Shanghai it is firm and active for common cargo.

## FRANCE.

## THE PARIS NEWSPAPERS.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The *Moniteur* this morning publishes complete a circular signed by the Prefect of the Police, placing the press of the city under a more rigorous censorship.

## FEELING AT THE BOURSE.

There is a reaction in feeling on the Bourse to-day, and Rentes are flat.

## ITALY.

## MENABREA'S REPLY TO THE LIBERAL PARTY—SPEECH OF RATTAZZI.

FLORENCE, Dec. 18.—Prime Minister Menabrea replied yesterday to the attacks made upon the Government by the Liberal party in Parliament. In the course of his speech he said that Italy would sooner or later possess Rome, but that end would be accomplished, not by arms, but by moral force. Baron Rattazzi followed in a speech in opposition to the Chief Minister, saying that the popular vote in Naples and other cities of Italy showed that the nation demanded a different policy.

## EASTERN QUESTION.

## RUSSIA OPPOSED TO THE POLICY OF AUSTRIA AND FRANCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 18.—The *Inverdie* Russ says that the policy agreed upon between France and Austria on the Eastern question, if persisted in, will imperil the tranquility of Europe.

## ABYSSINIA.

## LATEST NEWS FROM THE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—A dispatch from Massowah says a report from the interior had reached the British expedition that King Theodoros had set fire to and destroyed Debra Tabor.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The steamship *Cimbria*, Capt. Trantman, which recently put into Southampton with her crew broken, left England on the 12th inst. with mail and passengers for New-York.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18.—Ship Frank Lovell, from Quebec, is reported ashore on the Irish coast near Belfast.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Consols for money, 92½; United States Five-twenty bonds, 72; Illinois Central Railway Shares, 89; Erie Railway Shares, 80.  
Afternoon.—Consols for money, 92½; United States Five-twenty bonds, 72; Illinois Central Railway Shares, 89; Erie Railway Shares, 80.  
Evening.—Consols closed at 92½ for money. American securities closed at the following rates: United States Five-twenty bonds, 72; Illinois Central Railway Shares, 89; Erie Railway Shares, 80.  
Afternoon.—United States Five-twenty for the issue of 1862, 74½.  
Evening.—United States Five-twenty for the issue of 1862, 74½.

Afternoon.—Cotton unchanged. Cotton has declined to 46½ for Mixed Western. Lard declined to 60 for refined. Petroleum has advanced to 14. Bacon advanced to 40½. All other articles are without change.

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